5. Allowance; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the ſole diſpoſal of the emperor's revenue, might eaſily provide againſt that evil, by gradually leſſening your *eſtabliſhment*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ESTA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtat*, French.]

1. The general intereſt; the buſineſs of the government; the publick. In this ſenſe it is now commonly written *ſtate*.

Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reaſon and conſequence thereof may reach to point of *eſtate*: I call matters of *eſtate* not only the parts of ſovereignty, but whatſoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifeſtly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Condition of life, with regard to proſperity or adverſity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She caſt us headlong from our high *eſtate*. *Dryden.*

3. Condition; circumſtances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all ſecured by innate principles; but men are in the ſame uncertain, floating *eſtate* with as without them. *Locke.*

4. Fortune; poſſeſſion: generally meant of poſſeſſions in land, or realities.

She accuſed us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *eſtate*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Go, miſer! go; for lucre ſell thy ſoul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vaſt *eſtate* he left his ſon! *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatneſs of your *eſtate*? Who ſeeth not that your *eſtate* is much excelled with that ſweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney, b.* ii.

6. A perſon of high rank. This ſenſe is diſuſed.

She is a dutcheſs, a great *eſtate*. *Latimer.*

Herod, on his birthday, made a ſupper to his lords, high captains, and chief *eſtates* of Galilee. *Mar.* vi. 21.

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſettle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And ſome donation freely to *eſtate*
On the bleſs'd lovers. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To ESTE'EM. *v. a.* [*eſtimer*, French; *æſtimo*, Latin.]

1. To ſet a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end *eſteem*,
And then due praiſe, or due reproach them yield. *Fa. Queen.*

I preferred her before ſceptres and thrones, and *eſteemed* riches nothing in compariſon of her. *Wiſd.* vii. 8.

2. To compare; to eſtimate by proportion.

Beſides, thoſe ſingle forms ſhe doth *eſteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were *eſteemed* leſs? *Dryden.*

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man *eſteemeth* one day above another: another *eſteemeth* every day alike. *Rom.* xiv. 5.

ESTE'EM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can ſee,
Without *eſteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabritius, or can ceaſe t' admire
The ploughman conſul in his coarſe attire. *Dryden's Æn.*

Both thoſe poets lived in much *eſteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am not uneaſy that many, whom I never had any *eſteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *n. ſ.* [from *eſteem*.] One that highly values; one that ſets an high rate upon any thing.

This might inſtruct the proudeſt *eſteemer* of his own parts, how uſeful it is to talk and conſult with others. *Locke.*

ESTIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's fleſh, taken from a man,
Is not ſo *eſtimable* or profitable
As fleſh of muttons, beefs, or goats, *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

2. Worthy of eſteem; worthy of ſome degree of honour and reſpect.

A lady ſaid of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *eſtimable*.

You loſt one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *eſtimable* and good. *Temple.*

ESTIMABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimable*.] The quality of deſerving regard.

To ESTIMATE. *v. a.* [*æſtimo*, Latin.]

1. To rate; to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe.

When a man ſhall ſanctify his houſe to the Lord, then the prieſt ſhall *eſtimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the prieſt ſhall *eſtimate* it, ſo ſhall it ſtand. *Lev.* xxvii. 14.

It is by the weight of ſilver, and not the name of the piece, that men *eſtimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

2. To calculate, to compute.

ESTIMATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate *eſtimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyſs, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height aſſigned by Moſes. *Woodward.*

2. Value.

I'd love
My country's good, with a reſpect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *eſtimate*, her womb's increaſe,
The treaſure of my loins. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true *eſtimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Eſtrange.*

Outward actions can never give a juſt *eſtimate* of us, ſince there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 257.

ESTIMATION. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate*.]

1. The act of adjuſting proportional value.

If a man ſhall ſanctify unto the Lord ſome part of a field, the *eſtimation* ſhall be according to the ſeed, an homer of barley. *Levit.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgment.

In our own *eſtimation* we account ſuch particulars more worthy than thoſe that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

4. Eſteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the leaſt whereof being juſt, had bereaved him of *eſtimation* and credit with men. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 42.

Of your brace of unprizeable *eſtimations*, the one is but frail, and the other caſual. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *eſtimation*,
And not without deſert ſo well reputed. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall have *eſtimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wiſd.* viii. 10.

A plain reaſon of the publick honours due to the magiſtrate is, that he may be in due *eſtimation* and reverence. *Attarbury.*

ESTIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *eſtimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference.

We find in animals an *eſtimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or averſation, and loco-motive faculty anſwering the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ESTIMATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate*.] A ſetter of rates; a computiſt.

E'STIVAL. *adj.* [*æſtivus*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the Summer.

2. Continuing for the Summer.

ESTIVATION. *n. ſ.* [*æſtivatio*, Latin.] The act of paſſing the Summer.

A grotto is a place of ſhade, or *eſtivation*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

ESTRADE. *n. ſ.* [French; *ſtratum*, Latin.] An even or level ſpace. *Dict.*

To ESTRANGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, French.]

1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but alſo *eſtranged* ourſelves from them in things indifferent, who ſeeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to ſo good a cauſe? *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 7.

They know it is our cuſtom of ſimple reading, not for converſion of infidels *eſtranged* from the houſe of God, but for inſtruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the boſom of the church. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

See, ſhe weeps;
Thinks me unkind, or falſe, and knows not why
I thus *eſtrange* my perſon from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor.

They have *eſtranged* this place, and have burnt incenſe in it to other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindneſs to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my huſband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *eſtranged* from thyſelf?
Thyſelf I call it, being ſtrange to me. *Shakeſ. Com. of Err.*
Adam, *eſtrang'd* in look, and alter'd ſtyle,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
I came to grieve a father's heart *eſtrang'd*;
But little thought to find a miſtreſs chang'd. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *eſtranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withold.

We muſt endeavour to *eſtrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and diſtinctly evidenced to our faculties. *Glanv. Sceph. c.* 14.

ESTRA'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtrange*.] Alienation; diſtance; removal; voluntary abſtraction.

Deſires, by a long *eſtrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE. n ſ. [French.] The defence of a horſe that will

will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, riſes mightily before; and while his forehand is yet in the air, yerks furiouſly with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'ATE. *n. ſ.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amerciaments or penalties, ſet down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. ſ.* [of the French word *eſtrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reverſion. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH. *n. ſ.* [commonly written *oſtrich*.] The largeſt of birds.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *eſtridge*. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The peacock, not at thy command, aſſumes
His glorious train; nor *eſtrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

E'STUARY. *n. ſ.* [*æſtuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To E'STUATE. *v. a.* [*æſtuo*, Latin.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a ſtate of violent commotion. *Dict.*

ESTUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *æſtus*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *eſtuations*; therefore ſome ſeas flow higher than others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 13.

The motion of the will is accompanied with a ſenſible commotion of the ſpirits, and an *eſtuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*æſtus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The ſeas retain
Not only their outrageous *eſture* there,
But ſupernatural miſchief they expire. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

E'SURIENT. *adj.* [*eſurient*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

E'SURINE. *adj.* [*eſurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampſtead, in which ſort of air there is always ſomething *eſurine* and acid. *Wiſeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which ſignifies *and ſo on*; *and the reſt*; *and others of the like kind.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the ſmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backſide tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the ſtrucken out lines with a ſtift, impreſs the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the ſhadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a ſufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which, inſinuating into the ſtrokes made by the needles, uſually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper plate. *Harris.*

2. To ſcetch; to draw; to delineate [unleſs this word be miſtaken by *Locke* for *ete.*]

There are many empty terms to be found in ſome learned writers, to which they had recourſe to *etch* out their ſyſtems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently miſtaken by *Roy* for *edge*.] To move forwards towards one ſide.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to reſt one quarter of an hour without ſhifting of ſides, or at leaſt *etching* this way and that way, more or leſs. *Roy.*

ETCH. *n. ſ.* A country word, of which I know not the meaning.

When they ſow their *etch* crops, they ſprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and ſow it with barley. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ETE'RNAL. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. *Deut.* xxxiii. 27.

2. Without beginning.

It is a queſtion quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whoſe duration has been *eternal*. *Locke.*

3. Without end; endleſs; immortal.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
—But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

4. Perpetual; conſtant; unintermitting.

Burnt offerings morn and ev'ning ſhall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple ſhine. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he oppoſed. *Dryd.*

ETE'RNAL. *n. ſ.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *eternal* himſelf doth work. *Hooker.*
The *eternal*, to prevent ſuch horrid fray,
Hung out of heav'n his golden ſcales. *Milton.*

ETE'RNALIST. *n. ſ.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite.

I would aſk the *eternaliſts* what mark is there that they could expect or deſire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To ETE'RNALISE. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any caſe, muſt be alſo *eternally* and unchangeably ſo, with relation to that time and to that caſe. *South's Sermons.*

3. Perpetually; without intermiſſion.

Bear me, ſome god, to Baja's gentle ſeats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where weſtern gales *eternally* reſide,
And all the ſeaſons laviſh all their pride. *Addiſon.*

ETE'RNE. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endleſs.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

ETE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak time ſhall be pour'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endleſs round, again ſhall riſe. *Creſhaw.*

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one ſhort point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endleſs addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyſs,
Eternity, whoſe end no eye can reach! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
Eternity, thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs. *Add.*

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endleſs; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happineſs,
And immortality: that fondly loſt,
This other ſerv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means ſeeking to *eternize* himſelf, ſo much the more as he is near his end, doth it by ſpeeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well beſeems all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that fame to haunt. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

I might relate of thouſands, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but thoſe elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praiſe of men. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are ſet on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love. *Creech's Manilius.*

E'THER. *n. ſ.* [*æther*, Latin; *αἰθὴρ*.]

1. An element more fine and ſubtle than air; air refined or ſublimed.

If any one ſhould ſuppoſe that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly ſmaller than thoſe of air, or even than thoſe of light, the exceeding ſmallneſs of its particles may contribute to the greatneſs of the force, by which thoſe particles may recede from one another. *Newton's Opt.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal preſſure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cauſe of their coheſion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the higheſt regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I preſs th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celeſtial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly gueſt, *ethereal* meſſenger,
Sent from whoſe ſov'reign goodneſs I adore. *Milton.*

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offſpring of heav'n,
Ethereal virtues! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 311.

Such as theſe, being in good part freed from the entanglements of ſenſe and body, are employed, like the ſpirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wiſdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happineſs and employment. *Glanv. Apol.*

Vaſt

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